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LOOKING UP RELIGIONS

Japanese Commission Considering Advisability of Adopting Christianity.

EN ROUTE FOR AMERICA

Commission Decides That Christian Religion Is Failure in England—Minister Trembles for America.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Whether Christianity or Buddhism is the ideal religion for Japan has been discussed by Dr. W. N. Clarke in a sermon at the Second Baptist church. He referred to a Japanese commission sent to America to investigate the practical results of Christian teachings.

"It is reported that this commission is to determine whether Christianity should supplant Buddhism in Japan," said Dr. Clarke. "It is to decide from actual observation whether our religion can be recommended, and it is said the commission already has decided that in England Christianity is a failure."

"What of America? Is it not true that there is a great deal of nominal Christianity, not worth transplanting? We say we live in a Christian country; still the saloon flourishes here as well as the church. We send beer and whisky to foreign countries in the same ships with our missionaries."

"It is necessary that the Japanese commission should be able to judge between nominal and real Christianity or else it might decide that a heathen religion is better."

VICEROY IS SATISFIED.

Alexieff Visits Port Arthur on Tour of Inspection.

TIEN TSIN, April 4.—It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff, who for the past four days has been at Port Arthur on a visit of inspection, has found everything satisfactory. The damage done by the bombardments of the Japanese fleet is said to have been insignificant. Viceroy Alexieff will return to Moukden Tuesday.

The coal sales of the Hai Ping Mining Company for the past week show a record of over 22,000 tons, which, considering the existence of the war, is regarded as highly satisfactory.

It is generally believed that the Japanese will not attack Niuchwang. It is thought that their opportunity has passed. The Russian forces are prepared to defend the place. The task of the Japanese if they should be eventually successful is becoming daily more difficult.

A THOUGHTFUL MAN.

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had such an unusual case of stomach and liver trouble, physicians could not help her. He thought of and tried Dr. King's New Life Pills and she got relief at once and was finally cured. Only 25c at Charles Rogers' drug store.

Russians Encourage Natives.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Supplies are plentiful in Manchuria and the Russians are doing everything to encourage the natives to furnish provisions in the future, says a World dispatch from Yinkow. It is said they are even paying farmers half-prices in advance for

this year's product. The Russians are paying well also for transports, giving five rubles (\$2.5) a day for carts and 40 roubles for cart hire from Liou Yang to the Yalu river.

There is not the slightest sign, the correspondent says, of ill feeling toward the Russians among the natives.

EMPLOYERS ARE WARY.

Child Labor Law in New York Being Strictly Enforced.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Since the recent decision of Judge Roesch, in Manhattan, whereby an employer is held responsible when he employs a child whose age certificate does not show it to be more than 14 years old, employers all over the city have taken warning and are extremely wary. If a child is found in their employ who cannot prove that he or she is more than 16 years old, they are liable to prosecution. Children under 16 and over 14 must have a work certificate from the department of health, which keeps records of birth and schooling of all children in the city, that is, of all children in the city, that is, of all children whose births are reported.

It is along this line of reporting births to the health department that trouble has arisen. Employers receive applications from children, especially of those who wish to get employment in department stores, but no positions can be given by the employers until it is learned that the child labor laws will not get them into trouble.

The law is that work certificates may be granted to those who have been 130 days in school between their 13th and 14th birthdays. The difficulty found here is in finding out whether the child is 14 years of age. Many children come daily to the health department rooms to get their certificates, but they cannot prove their age. These are children of whose birth a report has not been sent to the department.

"It is a fact that we get only 50 or 70 per cent of the births recorded," said Dr. S. J. Byrne, register of records, today. "People and their physicians do not send in reports of the children's births, and when the children want to go to work there is no record to show their age. Then they blame the department for not getting the record, and ask why we didn't get it from the doctor."

"Few people realize that there is a provision in the sanitary code whereby laxity in reporting birth is made a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment."

"The trouble, however, is that we can not prosecute after two years from the time of birth has elapsed. And we don't find out until the births were not reported until the child becomes old enough to work. Then there is trouble."

One of these cases came up yesterday when Miss Jennie Horstmann, who lives at 297 Liberty avenue, came to the health officials to try to get proof that she was 16 years old. Her birth, it seems, had not been reported, and she had no proof to show men who would employ her that she was 16.

The girl's father, John Horstmann, was very indignant when he learned that there was no record, and scored the health department for negligence.

He threatened to appeal to Borough President Littleton, but was somewhat taken aback when he was told that he himself ought to be prosecuted for not reporting his daughter's birth.

To Improve Young Men.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Announcement has been made by the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. that James Stokes of this city has forwarded an offer of \$50,000 to the Society for the Moral Improvement of Young Men of St. Petersburg. One of the conditions named by Mr. Stokes is that \$100,000 more be raised in Rus-

sin, the whole to form a fund for the erection of a building for the society. The head of the society in Russia is Prince Oldenburg, a close relative of the emperor.

The movement has received permission of the government to extend its branches throughout Russia.

REACHING AGREEMENT.

Miners and Mine Owners Confer Regarding Strike.

DENVER, April 4.—A special from Hildway, Col., says: The negotiations began several days ago between the Telluride Mineowners' Association and the executive committee of the Miners' Union, with General Bell as a third party are proceeding rapidly to a satisfactory ending, according to an official high in the union and who is a direct party to the arrangement. He says an agreement will be reached not later than three days hence, the terms having already been practically settled. The exact terms are not given out, but it is said they are fully as favorable to the miners as to those they agreed to under the compromise at the commencement of the strike. It is for the purpose of seeing the strike settled, it is believed, that General Bell remained in Telluride instead of departing with the members of the national guard, who left the district yesterday. It is understood the terms will be agreed to by the executive committee and not submitted to a referendum vote of the union members.

DEATH TO THE JEWS.

Pernicious Circular Being Circulated in Southern Russia.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Among the anonymous circulars said to be going the rounds in various Southern Russian centers and against which the government has issued stringent measures for the maintenance of peace and order is one quoted in a Times dispatch from Vienna, in part as follows: "Satan, who has assumed the shape of the Jews, continues to disturb our holy Russia. Behind the Jew our foes at home stand innumerable Jews abroad, in alliance with the unbelievers, the English, Americans and Japanese."

"Godless England and usurious America, threaten us and wish Japan to tear us down, but danger lies at home. The peril is with the Jews, who drink our children's blood; poison our youths with foul and pernicious ideas, and overthrow the pillars of our holy state and faith."

"Against this hundred-headed hydra, this venomous reptile, we must battle. Death to the Jews."

Old Steamer Days.

A party of gentlemen were discussing in the corridor of the Palace the peculiarities of different people in the manner of conducting business in different parts of the world. "One thing that struck me as peculiar when I was in Victoria, B. C., a few weeks since," said one, "was the fact that during the noon hour one cannot make any purchases in the stores. Every business man closes at the lunch hour to partake of the noonday meal."

"That reminds me," said one of the listeners, a gray-haired California pioneer, "of San Francisco when we were 30 days away from home. This was before the days of ocean greyhounds, pony express or telegraph. It was when the mails came by way of the Isthmus of Panama and were carried on board of the old sidewheel steamers. When a sidewheeler was sighted at the outer station the long black arms on the Telegraph Hill station would be put in position and it was always about two hours before the steamer would come to an anchorage. That signal was for several years a signal to ignore business. If a customer who had not noticed the signal entered a store to make a purchase he would be told, 'Come in later; haven't got time to do any business; steamer's coming in.' The intending customer lost interest in what he visited the store for and became engrossed with the topic of the hour wondering if he would get a letter from home. The thought of receiving news from the dear ones at home after a silence of 30 days unfitted all the old San Franciscans for business on those occasions."

Sweets For Children.

Nearly all children, especially if they be normal, healthy children, crave for sweets. A great many parents, without any thought or reason in the matter, deny to their children all kinds of sweets. They do this from some preconceived notion that sugar and candy and cakes are bad for the children. Other parents go to the opposite extreme and indulge their children in all sorts of confectionery, from the cheapest to the most expensive, allowing them to eat rich, indigestible cakes, jams, candied fruits, preserves, etc. They both are making a mistake.

Correct Clothes for Men



Isn't this the best plan—to buy the best clothes at the best store in town? Here you get full value for your money; not nothing for something or something for nothing. For example, this label

Alfred Benjamin & Co
 MAKERS * NEW YORK

marks the world's standard ready-for-service apparel. We can sell you none better, because it is physically impossible to make better.

Equal to fine custom-made in all but price. The makers' guarantee, and ours, with every garment. We are Exclusive Distributors in this city.

Herman Wise

Children should be allowed to eat sweets—but the proper kind of sweets. Cheap, nasty confectionery should never be given them, neither should they be permitted to have too much of any nor any of that indefinable hodgepodge or stuff that masquerades under the name of cake. Beware of cheap, painted candies, they are poisonous. But give the children sweets in the form of pure chocolates, honey and syrup made from fruits. A lump of sugar or a stick of good candy now and then will not hurt them. Let them eat molasses, but be sure it is a good quality. Fruit jellies, if unadulterated, and plain cookies that are not too sweet are good for children.

Let the little growing children have sweets. The system craves them. They impart warmth and energy. They nourish and build up the tissues. The best time to give the children sweets is at meal time. Let fruits, jelly, syrup molasses, honey or cookies form part of each meal and then children will not so often plead for candy and cake. Let the children have sweets. But see to it that they are furnished the proper kind, at the right time and in a sensible quantity.—MEDICAL TALK.

World's Champion Talker.

The champion fast talker of the world has been discovered in Baltimore. He is Lloyd Conway, about 30 years old, and holding a clerkship in the Baltimore and Ohio offices in that city. He claims that he holds the talking record, and in support of his claim he has issued a challenge to every man, woman and child in the world to a long-distance talking contest.

Conway claims that he can talk 65-040 words an hour, and that he can and has talked incessantly eight hours a day for nine consecutive days without any ill effects. He also expresses the belief that he can exceed this remarkable record.

Conway's claim for unparalleled rapidity of speech is almost incredible, but hundreds of his friends can testify as to his wonderful vocal powers. He says that by actual count he can speak at the rate of 1,048 words a minute, or about 18 words a second.

The greater part of his daily duties consists in reading off pay checks, and he keeps two clerks busy checking off the payrolls, and ten clerks equally busy making out the checks. The work is one that requires absolute accuracy, the slightest mistake meaning a loss in dollars and cents, and since he has been thus employed Conway has made but one slight error. The pay checks read by Conway one month recently totaled 42,000, and this was done without a single error. The checks are written by ten different clerks, and, of course, are in ten entirely different styles of writing. This is one of the most important particulars to be considered in order to realize Conway's accomplishment. Were the checks all written in the same hand, the reader would soon become accustomed to the style and learn to read it as rapidly as printed words, but the different checks are so mixed that almost every one he reads is made out in handwriting different from the preceding one.

The proper reading of each check involves the pronunciation of from 20 to 24 words, and Conway says that he can read about 1,300 checks an hour. As has been explained, however, the reading of the checks requires great care and accuracy, and is very different from sight reading of a book or newspaper as a feat. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the great variety of names that he is called on to decipher and pronounce in reading the checks.

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EASTERN CANDY STORE
 506-508 Commercial St.,
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Their wide-spread reputation for furnishing the most healthful, pure and delicious confectionery is a full guarantee of the high quality of their goods.

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Red Cross Savon

Use Red Cross Savon, you will not make a mistake. Sold by

FOARD & STOKES COMPANY, Astoria

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Rheumatism

Is Not a Skin Disease.

Most people have an idea that rheumatism is contracted like a cold, that the damp, chilly air penetrates the muscles and joints and causes the terrible aches and pains, or that it is something like a skin disease to be rubbed away with liniment or drawn out with plasters; but Rheumatism originates in the blood and is caused by Urea, or Uric Acid, an irritating, corroding poison that settles in muscles, joints and nerves, producing inflammation and soreness and the sharp, cutting pains peculiar to this distressing disease.

Exposure to bad weather or sudden chilling of the body will hasten an attack of Rheumatism after the blood and system are in the right condition for it to develop, but have nothing to do with the real cause of Rheumatism, which are internal and not external.

Liniments, plasters and rubbing will sometimes reduce the inflammation and swelling and ease the pain for a time, but fail to relieve permanently because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism because it attacks it in the blood, and the Uric Acid poison is neutralized, the sluggish circulation stimulated and quickened, and soon the system is purified and cleansed, the aching muscles and joints are relieved of all irritating matter and a lasting cure of this most painful disease effected.

About a year ago I was attacked by acute rheumatism in my shoulders, arms and legs below the knee. I could not raise my arm to comb my hair. Doctors prescribed for me for over two months without giving me any relief. I saw S. S. S. advertised and decided to try it. Immediately I commenced its use I felt better, and remarked to my mother that I was glad I had at last found some relief. I continued its use and am entirely well. I will always feel deeply interested in the success of S. S. S. since it did me so much good.

211 12th St. **MRS. ALICE HORTON.**

S. S. S. is a harmless vegetable remedy, unequalled as a blood purifier and an invigorating, pleasant tonic. Book on Rheumatism will be mailed free.

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